

The Hongkong Telegraph.

(ESTABLISHED 1861)
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July 28, 1913, Temperature a.m. 70, p.m. 84; Humidity...94, 82.

WEATHER FORECAST
SQUALLY
Barometer 29.56.

July 28, 1913, Temperature a.m. 81, p.m. 87; Humidity...90, 71.

9157 月六月六年五月

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1913.

二月九日英漢月號

\$36 PER ANNUM
SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

BALKAN AFFAIRS.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London. Received July 28. Reuter's correspondent at Athens says the fighting at the mouth of the Kronea delta was of a most desperate character and lasted two days. The Bulgarians were strongly entrenched on precipitous mountains and offered a determined resistance at each successive position.

At Adrianople.

London. Received July 29. Reuter's correspondent at Constantinople states that the heir apparent, with the Sultan's son, is proceeding to Adrianople where he will be received with ceremony and will attend a great military review. More officials have gone to reorganise the administration. The Ottoman Press is unanimous in saying that it is impossible to evacuate Adrianople because that would mean serious internal dangers.

No Truce.

Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that King Constantine has again refused to entertain the proposal to hold a three days truce. Therefore hostilities will continue until the conference is sitting at Bucharest.

Thanksgiving.

Later. Special excursion trains leave Adrianople on Thursday to enable all wishing to do so to perform devotions on Friday at the Selimiye mosque.

Turkey's Attitude.

The Sultan, replying to the friendly warning of the King of Roumania, regarding the Turkish advance, repeats the arguments of the recent Note in favour of a frontier along Maritza.

THE MEXICAN UNREST.

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIONS.

London. Received July 29. The American Government has made unusually strong representations to Mexico concerning the capture and wounding by Federal troops of an American Immigration Inspector named Dixon, and has demanded the arrest and court-martialling of the assailants and also the immediate release of two mining engineers named Bissell and Macdonald who are imprisoned at Chihuahua. Macdonald is said to be an Englishman.

Mr. Wilson, the American Ambassador to Mexico, is now in Washington. He is reported to be in favour of immediately recognising President Huerta or of intervening. He declares that the so-called rebels are really bandits.

SMALL POX.

London. Received July 28. Reuter's correspondent at Sydney says 28 fresh cases of small pox were reported in the city on Saturday and Sunday, of a more virulent type than heretofore.

B. I. COMPANY.

ISSUE OF DEBENTURES.

London. Received July 28. British-India Steam Navigation Company's debentures, to the number of 657,200, at 4% per cent, were issued at par to-day.

TELEGRAMS.

THE MANOEUVRES.

MORE INVADERS LAND.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London. Received July 28.

The "Red" invaders succeeded in landing another 1,200 men at Sunderland from two transports, escorted by a battleship and three destroyers, defeating and capturing 400 Territorials; but after embarkation a "Blue" submarine suddenly emerged close to the battleship, which it claims to have disabled. After this the Blue squadron surrounded the port, presumably capturing the whole of the invaders and their ships.

Hydroplane Success.

A hydroplane was the first to score on Saturday, sighting a submarine, though submerged, approaching the Blue squadron at Cromarty, and giving information which enabled the torpedo boats to attack and destroy it.

BISLEY.

SERGT. OMMUNDSEN'S R' CORD.

London. Received July 29.

Sergt. Ommundsen's shooting at Bisley is marked by splendid consistency. He was awarded today the Service Rifle Championship with a score of 524, and the Territorial Aggregate. It is said, of the North Staffs Regiment, won the Allcomers' Aggregate.

M.P.'S GETS DIVORCE.

EX-COMMONER AS CORRESPONDENT.

London. Received July 29.

Mr. H. W. C. Carr-Gomm, Liberal member for Rotherhithe, and formerly Assistant Parliamentary Secretary to Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman when Prime Minister, has been granted a divorce.

Mr. Crawshay Williams, formerly Liberal member for Leicester, was the co-respondent.

SETIOUS CHARGE.

German Arrested For Disgracing King's Uniform.

A clerk named H. Wagner, employed in the German Consulate, Hongkong, we have been informed, played a very foolish trick on Sunday by donning the uniform of a sapper in the Royal Engineers, a regiment serving His Majesty, King George, and being under the influence of drink whilst so dressed. Sergeant Ingham went to the German Institute on Monday, and arrested him on a charge of disgracing His Majesty's Uniform. The sapper who exchanged clothes cannot at the moment be found and he is supposed to be wearing the German's clothes. The latter when placed under arrest suggested that had it been done in Germany the punishment would have been five years.

It is also alleged that the defendant holds an officer's rank in the German Army.

At the Police Court, this morning, the defendant was remanded on the application of Inspector

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUFFRAGISTS.

MILITANTS' ARRESTED.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London. Received July 28.

Twenty five arrests were effected by the militant suffragists' demonstration in Trafalgar Square, mainly of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's male bodyguard.

Sentence Reduced.

London. Received July 29.

The sentences on Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, Lady Sybil Smith and Miss Sharpe, who were offered a fortnight's incarceration on the 25th inst., have been reduced to four days. Lady Sybil Smith and Miss Sharpe are "hunger-striking."

Attack on Gaol.

Later.

Three hundred East End suffragettes attacked Holloway late on Monday night, demanding the release of Miss Kenney, who was re-arrested that day. Climbing a fence, they smashed the windows of the Governor's house. Eventually they were dispersed by the police.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Continued from p. 4.

explain that if a person on a yearly wage absconded or was rightly dismissed during the year he could not recover anything previous to the discharge. The position was the same with a monthly or quarterly contract, he could recover nothing for the broken period of service. He also referred his Worship to the case Walsh versus Wallay, Law Reports 92 B. 3-87, according to Smith's Master versus Servant case a master was justified in dismissing his servant without notice for negligence in business or conduct calculated seriously to injure his master's business. There were several cases quoted. If he did anything incompatible with duty or did not faithfully discharge his duties, his master had a right by law to dismiss him.

His Worship:—On payment of wages?

Mr. Lewis:—No, dismissed without payment. At a moment's notice.

His Worship:—Have you got the case there?

Mr. Lewis:—Yes, there are thousands of cases on it.

His Worship:—You have not told fully reported?

Mr. Lewis:—No, I did not think it was necessary to bring that up because it is a well known rule of law.

His Worship:—You say if you dismiss them you need not pay them?

Mr. Lewis:—It is a clear rule of law that he is not entitled to wages for the time since the last periodical payment of wages; that is if he is dismissed on proper grounds. In all these cases when a man is dismissed, actions are brought for wages in lieu of notice. If the master can show that he was justified in dismissing the servant when he did dismiss him—on the grounds of misconduct or for some good reason recognised by law—then the Court will hold that the master is entitled to dismiss him and the servant is not entitled to his wages.

His Worship:—Oh, yes, that is so.

Mr. Lewis:—Then I don't see what your Worship's point is.

His Worship:—That is different from what you said just now.

Are all those cases on all four with this?

With all due respect to you I don't think you will find one.

Mr. Lewis:—They are all.

His Worship:—I don't think so. The only evidence I have got here is that he was dismissed by the No. 1. That is the evidence I have got. As the case stands now he is dismissed by the No. 1. It was after

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RACING.

THE STEWARDS' CUP.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London. Received July 29.

The probable starters and jockeys for the Goodwood Stewards' Cup, to be run on Tuesday over a distance of six furlongs, are:—Sir Martin (Fox), Cigar (Maher), Braxted (Herbert), Mediator (Earl), Harmonicon (Martin), Dalys (Piper), Radiant (W. Huxley), Castleon (Wheatley), Wrack (Donoghue), White Star (Ricketts), Poor Boy (Walter Griggs), Grammoel (Robbins), Wise Symon (Jelliss), Tuxedo (Whalley), Zebra (B. Huxley), Canonic (Ringstead), Lord Anandale (Cooper), Research (Shearer), Mountain Finch (Prout). Giant and Sandal are without jockeys at the moment.

RACEHORSE BREEDER'S DEATH.

London. Received July 28.

The death is announced of Mr. Joseph Lowry, a well-known breeder of racehorses.

TELEGRAMS.

THE KING.

MAY VISIT AUSTRALIA.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London. Received July 29.

Reuter's Melbourne correspondent says there is a circumstantial rumour that the King will visit Australia in November of next year to lay the foundation stone of Parliament House, Canberra.

THE DAVIS CUP.

London. Received July 29.

Reuter's [Service to the "Telegraph."] London. Received July 29.

At Wimbledon, America won the Davis International Lawn Tennis Cup by defeating the British Isles (holders) by three matches to one.

The last match was between

McLoughlin (America) and Dixon

(Britain), the former winning by three sets to love, the score being:—8-6, 6-3, 6-2.

Sundays favoured the match,

there was an enormous crowd

present, and the contest was most

exciting. Dixon was excellent in

volleying and half-volleying, but

McLoughlin was irresistible.

America's victory was a great

personal triumph for McLoughlin.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURE.

London. Received July 29.

Yesterday evening, in connection with the literary side of the European Y. M. C. A. an interesting lecture was delivered by the Rev. E. R. Wells on "Divination in China."

The lecturer dealt first with the Biblical references to fortunetelling and pointed out that the art was known as far back as

3300 B.C. in China. It appeared

that there was a famous classic

in existence at that time, which

dealt with fortune telling. It was

on this authority that the lecturer

based many of his remarks. The

founder of the Tso dynasty

was greatly interested in that

classic and while undergoing a

period of incarceration, made

additions to the original writing.

Mr. Lewis:—Yes I brought him

before you charged with disobe

ding himself from duty.

His Worship:—I think you

should have some evidence that

he was not dismissed.

Mr. Lewis:—Assuming he was.

His Worship:—Why?

Mr. Lewis:—For disobeying

lawful orders and absenting

himself from duty.

His Worship:—Yes I brought him

before you charged with disobe

ding himself from duty.

Mr. Lewis:—And he does not

return to work.

His Worship:—He was dis

missed by the No. 1; he doesn't

give any reason. Without

evidence we can do nothing.

Mr. Lewis:—The evidence

comes to this, the man says he

was dismissed by the No. 1.

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Hongkong, 16th August, 1901

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Hongkong, 1st Aug., 1912. [55]

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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913. [44]

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OUR CONTEMPORARIES

Daily Press.

The Canton Revolt.

Nothing will do more to discredit the Republic in the popular mind than this alarming depreciation of currency notes, which must spell bankruptcy and ruin for thousands of peaceful, industrious, and thrifty people, while on top of it all they will shortly be called upon to endure the horrors of war. And for what purpose? Simply to gratify the aspirations of a small group of self-seeking politicians. If Yuan Shih-kai's Government were overthrown to-morrow, the great mass of the people would gain not the slightest advantage, but far more likely is it that the country would rapidly go from bad to worse. The outlook in any event is dark. Yuan Shih-kai's announcement that when the rebellion is suppressed he will "impeach himself" suggests that he will be ready to accept the verdict of Parliament upon his administration. If the Parliament remains constituted as it is at present, it is a foregone conclusion that an adverse verdict will be given—for the Parliament has scarcely done anything since its inauguration but quarrel with the acts of the President—and if Yuan Shih-kai accepts a vote of censure and retires, who is there among his detractors to whom the country can look to fill the Presidential Office in a manner which will inspire confidence at home and abroad to anything like the degree that Yuan Shih-kai has done?

China Mail.

Industrial Discontent at Home. It is unfortunate that in the prevailing state of good trade, and after being granted many concessions in the direction of higher wages and shorter hours, the working-men should still be dissatisfied with their conditions of labour, says the "British Trade Review." In some instances British manufacturers are losing contracts because of the increased cost of production and the keenness of Continental competition; and yet the men in the workshops fail to see the writing on the wall. In the words of the employer, "They cannot let well alone. They believe that capital can stand any strain they decide to put upon it." The working engineers are agitating for the abrogation of the wages agreements that have hitherto been satisfactory, and are putting forth the higher cost of living as a plea for increased wages at the end of shorter periods. In other large industries the men are quite frankly stating that they ought to have better pay, and on the railways the servants of all grades are again looking forward to additional privileges, conspicuously to an eight-hour day for all workers on the tracks.

South China Morning Post.

Future of Air Travel. Further describing the luxuries of aerial travel, it is said that only the subdued hum from the power plant in the fore-car and the hissing rush of air past the polished hull will indicate the huge speeds attained, otherwise air travel will have a smooth, vibrationless luxury unknown in present modes of transit. Often the earth and sea, faintly discernible through the windows of the saloon, will be obscured by a film of low lying clouds and all sense of motion lost. What with wireless telephony keeping one in touch with friends below, the news of the day possible printed on an aerial press, some suites de luxe, a buffet, a boudoir, a music saloon and what not, the conquest of the air, if all the predictions prove true, will certainly be man's greatest and most glorious triumph.

For a good solid meal a la Carte or Table D'Hoté with Wines & Liqueurs of the Best ALEXANDRA CAFE.

GENERAL NEWS.

Fell Asleep While Smoking.

New York, June 20.—Miss Catherine Bren, nineteen years old, lies dead in the morgue at the Patterson, N. J., General Hospital as the result of burns caused by falling asleep while smoking a cigarette. The girl was rushed to the hospital from her home, No. 93 Paterson street, early yesterday. Although it was plain she could not survive her injuries, she was conscious. She said she had been addicted to the cigarette habit for some time, and recently had made a practice of smoking in bed. She hoped her experience would be a warning to all girls.

Tobacco King Takes Dorchester House.

London, June 18.—As an appropriate setting for the social triumphs of his beautiful second wife, Mr. James B. Duke, the American "Tobacco King," has taken Dorchester House, reputed to be the handsomest residence in London and for years the home of the late United States Ambassador to England, Mr. Whitelock Reid. It is said that Mr. Duke secured a lease on the place by agreeing to pay an annual rental of £4,500. Mrs. Duke is very popular in court circles here and is known as one of the leaders of the "Old Set," or "King Edward Set." She is a most talented hostess and her affairs are among the most elaborate of the London social season.

Japanese and the Revolt.

We ("North China Daily News") are informed by the Japanese Consulate that the man who was arrested on the 23rd inst. by the German Company, Shanghai Volunteer Corps, at the barricade by the Shanghai Club, is not a Japanese but a Chinese in Japanese clothes. We are glad to make the correction. At the same time we must regrettably add that the reports of Japanese being seen taking part in the rebel attacks, are too numerous and circumstantial to be disregarded, even with the utmost allowance for mistakes of the kind corrected above. It is difficult not to feel that instances of this kind might be repressed, and all true friends of Japan must hope that her Government will see the advisability of preventing any cause for such reports by some stronger method than the kind of dementis that have already been published.

An Interesting bit of History.

On June 20, 1743, a "Times" correspondent reminds us, a single ship action was fought in the China Seas, the ultimate result of which were far-reaching. On that day H.M.S. Centurion, Capt. George Anson, captured the Manila galleon Nuestra Senora de Cabadonga, and with her so rich a booty that, given opportunity, his future became assured. The correspondent details all the tribulation which Anson and his expedition endured before their purpose was effected. Anson carried his prize back to Canton and sold her. He now had on board treasure to the value of nearly £400,000, and his one desire was to bring it home in safety. So soon, therefore, as he was able to prepare his ship for the homeward voyage, which was not until December, he set sail for England and anchored at Spithead on June 15, 1744, having passed his last danger in the shape of a French squadron in the Soundings, concealed by the pall of a friendly fog. The reputation which accrued to Anson for his conduct of this expedition went far, and earned him a seat on the Board of the Admiralty, where his whole energies were bent towards the reorganisation of the Navy. His abilities were recognised by all, but ability itself was not necessarily a passport to continual favour; influence was also necessary, and this influence was provided through his father-in-law, Lord Hardwicke, whose daughter he would never have married but for the wealth brought him from the "Nuestra Senora de Cabadonga." We may well, therefore, look to June 20, 1743, as a day from which sprang a series of reforms of lasting benefit to the British Navy.

MR. CARNegie AND THE BEGGARS.

CHRONIC DIARRHEA.

Its Dangers and How to Overcome Them.

Mr. Carnegie has left Berlin after assuring William II. of the world's belief in Germany's Supreme War Lord as the supreme arbiter of peace among the nations. The Scot-American "millionaire," as the German papers call him, spent most of his time in Berlin dodging beggars and begging letters. The hotel where he stayed had to install a branch post-office outside Mr. Carnegie's apartments in order to handle expeditiously the enormous correspondence which arrived for him from hour to hour. Scores of letters are "Registered." Others were sent with "Express" stamps, in order that there might be no doubt about their reaching their destination. They did reach it, but it was the destination Mr. Carnegie long ago picked out for communications of that sort—that is, the most convenient fire-place. Only letters which bear on their envelope some recognisable origin are even opened. The rest are consigned ruthlessly to their fate as they arrive, sealed.

The Library King, whose sense of humour is undimmed at 78, called attention in a particularly cogent way to the difference between the Anglo-Saxon and German attitudes toward woman-kind. He found that the Jubilee was very much of a man's affair. He himself was invited to the gala opera and the gala dinner at the Castle, but Mrs. Carnegie, who accompanied him to Berlin, was not. The next day he asked the "Tagblatt," which had published a biographical sketch of him, to make the following "correction": "Your article is quite all right, but you have omitted to emphasise that whatever successes I have contrived to achieve have been due in very large part to the loyal and intelligent co-operation of my wife during thirty years of blissful married life."

A BOY BEATS EUCLID.

Sydney A. Gross, 16 years old, student of the Central High School, has invented an angle sector which has been said by mathematicians to be the first device of its kind that will divide a dihedral, trihedral or polyhedral angle. Heretofore, experts have held that it was impossible to trisect or bisect such an angle, but Gross' invention has proved that Euclid was wrong. Among the mathematicians who have used the sector and found it true, are Professors Samuel K. Brotch, M. J. Babb of the University of Pennsylvania and Professors Jonathan S. Rorer and David Eugene Smith of Columbia University.

Trigonometry students, from the first conception of angles by Eudoxus, Carpus of Antioch and Euclid have accepted the generalised rule that dihedral, trihedral and polyhedral angles were impossible of section. Mixed angles, curvilinear angles and those measured between the lines forming the angle and the tangent at the point of intersection were believed to be impossible to divide.

Gross' device was made in ten days after he began the study of the problem. He made an apparatus of cardboard shaped like an eight-pointed star. This is divided into four compartments along two main axes. Each of the compartments is divided into eight sub-divisions and the points are all joined together so that a complete series of rectangles, which may be moved about by the means of flexible hinges, is formed.

The device is of use of architects who must decide where the support for columns or pillars in a building operation must be. By it surveyors can trisect land without resorting to the protractor, which has been used for years, although only approximately accurate.—New York Sun.

Police Court Case Consultation At Greenwich Police-court for the first time in thirty years the magistrate, Mr. Symons, invited the counsel and solicitor in a case of assault to consult him in his private room, after the case had been opened and complainant had given evidence. This is an unusual occurrence in a police Court. The consultation was unsuccessful.

NOTICES

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TO LET—Godow n153, Praya East, Ranfurly, No. 11 Conduit Road.

Apply to THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

TO LET—(from 1st July 1913) No. 2 Mountain View, The Peak. Apply LINSTEAD & DAVIS, Hongkong, 9th June, 1913. [345]

TO LET—9, Pedder's Hill, and No. 2, First Floor, newly renovated, airy and comfortable. Apply to Leung Tsu San, 15, Bonham Strand East, Hongkong, 28th July, 1913. [452]

TO LET—An upright iron frame Piano, specially made for the climate, in first class condition. Apply "Dockyard," c/o. Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1913. [452]

FOR SALE.—Auxetophone, by the Gramophone Company, Limited, complete with 100 records, of which 70 are practically new. This gramophone works by an electric motor. It was bought in May, 1911, and is in good condition. Originally cost £100.—Apply to Adjutant 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Kowloon.

FOR SALE.—An upright iron frame Piano, specially made for the climate, in first class condition. Apply "Dockyard," c/o. Hongkong Telegraph.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1913. [452]

FOR SALE.—A neautophone, by the Gramophone Company, Limited, complete with 100 records, of which 70 are practically new. This gramophone works by an electric motor. It was bought in May, 1911, and is in good condition. Originally cost £100.—Apply to Adjutant 126th Baluchistan Infantry, Kowloon.

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A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 72 YEARS.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

WATSON'S

E

Very old liqueur Scotch Whisky.

Our Celebrated Every old Liqueur Scotch Whisky is a blend of the best Pot Distilled Scotch Whiskies. It is of great age, very fine, and mellow. Its superior quality has established its reputation as THE LEADING SCOTCH WHISKY IN THE EAST.

WATSON'S E BRANDY.

Finest very old BROWN BRANDY Guaranteed 25 years age in wood. The finest liqueur BRANDY on the market.

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Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)
By Order,
"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1913.

THE CAUSE OF THE SOUTH.

If the South is not quite holding its own in the field, it has an easy advantage over the North in another direction—in the number and virulence of the manifestos it issues. In a war of words the South, it would seem, would prove an easy winner, but, unfortunately for the rebels words are not weapons effective enough for their present purpose. More manifestos are not sufficient to intimidate Yuan Shih Kai. Two of these, recently issued, nevertheless deserve some little attention. One of these is by Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the other by General Huang Hsing. Dr. Sun claims that Yuan Shih Kai's treachery was wholly exposed by the murder of Sung. "At the time," he says, "I published my determination to oppose Yuan to the world. If Yuan understood that public opinion could not be gainsaid, he should have resigned his office then." The tenor of General Huang's manifesto is the same. He also warned Yuan, and the President paid no heed.

It is difficult to follow the reasoning which is behind these manifestos. Who is Dr. Sun Yat Sen that he should arrogate to himself so much power? Evidently he believes that he has only to advise the President to give up office, and the President should forthwith obey. He should recognise that "public opinion cannot be gainsaid." That Dr. Sun is dreamer rather than statesman has long been recognised, but that he should have dreamt himself into such an attitude as is betrayed in this manifesto is almost incredible. "The people," he says, "unanimously demand that Yuan shall resign his office, so as to end the struggle, to save the nation, and to satisfy the hope of the people, and we earnestly expect that he will comply." This kind of thing proved effective at the time of the revolution because the people then did demand the abdication of the Manchus; but no one knows better than Dr. Sun that the people as a whole at present are not unanimous in demanding Yuan Shih Kai's resignation. Two years ago it was possible to give him credit for motives high and sincere. He is to-day no more than a firebrand and a mischief-maker. This present trouble, according to Dr. Sun's own telegram sent to London, dates from the acceptance by President Yuan of the Quintuplet Loah. Dr. Sun at that time stated, in terms which could not be mistaken, that civil war would be the result; it has come to pass. Then, we brushed it aside; now, we are compelled to revert to it. And yet, we are told by Dr. Sun himself that he is finished with politics.

General Huang Hsing claims that, with the beginning of hostilities, the Central Government lost its constitutional authority. Here, again, is evidence of a state of mind that is quite incomprehensible. The appointment of Yuan Shih Kai was ratified by the Provisional Assembly which was composed of representatives of the people of every Province. If a minority of dissatisfied politicians can at any time precipitate civil war in order to further their own ends, and by doing so can get people to believe that the Government has lost its constitutional authority, the outlook for China is black. But reasonable men, whether Chinese or foreign, are not misled by this weird form of reasoning. Every day makes it clearer that support for the rebels is not coming from the quarters they had hoped. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce, in Shanghai, for instance, has declared against the rebels. That is an indication that the business men of the North are not to put their money into the wild-cat scheme of the South. The paper money of Kwangtung, again, is at a serious discount which sufficiently indicates that the public is not by any means satisfied that the outlook is as hopeful as Mr. Chan Kwing Ming professes to believe. However, it is viewed, the cause of the South seems in a bad way. The sooner it ceases to be a cause and the revolt is quelled, the better for China.

Hard Luck.

It really is hard luck on the promoters of open-air concerts that so surely as they make due and proper arrangements for one of these functions, rain should elect to fall uncompromisingly. The concert arranged for Saturday night had to be postponed on account of bad weather, and the same has beset all various of its predecessors. If we were superstitions (and nearly everyone in the East becomes so, more or less) we would say that the high gods are offended with Hongkong for having so often, in the past, scorned their favours in the way of fine weather, and for having consistently refused to enjoy itself in a sane manner in the open air. If that be so, one is faced with the question: What sacrifice or mode of conciliation do the outraged deities demand before they can be appeased, and who will make the sacrifice? We can only think that the most acceptable offering would be a fixed determination on the part of all good Hongkongites to seize, in future, every opportunity for outdoor festivity. When the immortals see that we are in earnest, they will doubtless send us good weather.

The Leaders of the Revolt.

We see that a "China Press" man has had an interview with General Li Yuan Hung, in which that gentleman gave it as his opinion that the real leaders of the new revolt are General Huang Hsing (whom, by the way, the native papers have killed and brought to life again with but little effort) and Mr. Sun Yat Sen. Everyone has known, all along, that Huang Hsing, as the accredited head of the Kuomingtang, was more or less the recognised leading spirit; but it is far as we are aware, the first time that Dr. Sun has been definitely and authoritatively accused of responsibility in the matter. We shall watch with interest to see if he or any of his adherents will publish a denial. It cannot have escaped the notice of our readers that in each of the interviews which we have published of late, no satisfactory explanation of the Doctor's attitude or plans has been given. His opponents dismiss him with a shrug of contempt, while his closest friends seem agreed to confirm his own recent assertion in the "Telegraph" that he had "done with politics."

The Naval Manoeuvres.

The annual naval manoeuvres, so far as they have gone, seem to have proved that an invading force can find its way into Britain. At any rate the Red invaders have occupied Grimsby and Cleethorpes. They have captured an Admiralty oil depot and two of the most important wireless stations on the coast. In actual warfare the capture of an oil depot would be a blow to the continued efficiency of the fleet. This success of the invaders may perhaps open the eyes of the Government to the need for an inter-party conference on the subject of national service. Up till now it has declined to listen to overtures for such a conference. Two notable statements on the question have recently been made. The First Sea Lord, Prince Louis of Battenberg, declared that "the fleet alone could not" prevent invasion, and that "the presence of a sufficiently trained professional army in this island at all times is quite as necessary as the other arm of the service."

Everything is Possible.

A few days later the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir John French, referred to the necessity of keeping the regular army free to be sent to the frontiers of Empire. Obviously he meant that if a professional army is to be available for the defence of Britain, it cannot be what is meant as the regular army. He made one other significant observation: "The science of war is not an exact science; everything is possible." That sums up the whole question. It is usual to argue that if Britain has command of the sea, invasion is impossible, and that, if she loses command of the sea, nothing can save her, for starvation is inevitable. But that is too sweeping a way of putting it. In war, everything is possible. The British fleet might very well fail temporarily to prove its supremacy without actually losing it. That would be serious enough, but a definite victory later would put matters right.

DAY BY DAY.

A peace is of the nature of conquest; For then both parties nobly are subdued. And neither loses. Shakespeare.

The Mails.

Australian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Empire this morning.

American Mail.—Despatched per s.s. China at noon to-day.

French Mail.—Despatched per s.s. Ernest Simons at 1.30 p.m. to-day.

Canadian and American Mails.—Despatched per s.s. Sanuki Maru at 4 p.m. to-day.

Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Inaba Maru at 10 a.m. tomorrow.

Canadian, American and Siberian Mails.—Close per s.s. Empress of India at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

Siberian Mail.—Due per s.s. Lian at 11 a.m. to-morrow.

English Mail.—Due per s.s. Delta at about 5 p.m. to-morrow.

The Soldiers' Club.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers' Club will be held in that Institute, at 10 a.m. on Friday, 1st August.

His Excellency's Departure.

We are officially informed that H. E. the Governor is still uncertain when he will depart from Home. No definite date can be given of his leaving.

Hardened.

A rather healthy looking type of Chinese smilingly informed Mr. Melbourne, at the Police Court, this morning, that he had smoked opium for over thirty years.

The Instrument of Correction.

A Chinese who used a chopper with which to christen a fellow-countryman, was sent to gaol for one month with hard labour, by Mr. Hazelton, at the Police Court, this morning.

Soldier in Trouble.

Private D. Green, R. G. A. was charged before Mr. Hazelton, by Inspector McHardy, at the Police Court, this morning, that he had smoked opium for over thirty years.

Appointments.

Owing to the death of Lieutenant-Colonel A. T. Rowlandson, 126th Baluchistan Infantry, the following officiating appointments have been made with effect from 20th instant:—Major W. H. Wooldridge to be officiating commandant; Major R. S. Paul to be 1st double company commander and 2nd in command; Major A. L. Barrett to be 3rd double company commander; Captain C. A. James to be 3rd double company commander; and Captain F. L. Jarrad to be officiating 4th double company commander.

RECORD BREAKING.

Sydney to Tokyo in 22 Days.

Captain J. B. Macmillan, a skipper who has been on the China Coast for 35 years, and who is well known in the Colony, is setting up a fine record of travel for this part of the world.

Everything is Possible.

A few days later the Chief of the Imperial General Staff, General Sir John French, referred to the necessity of keeping the regular army free to be sent to the frontiers of Empire. Obviously he meant that if a professional army is to be available for the defence of Britain, it cannot be what is meant as the regular army. He made one other significant observation: "The science of war is not an exact science; everything is possible." That sums up the whole question. It is usual to argue that if Britain has command of the sea, invasion is impossible, and that, if she loses command of the sea, nothing can save her, for starvation is inevitable. But that is too sweeping a way of putting it.

In the city, though apprehensions of early trouble are felt on all hands. A general belief prevails that fighting will soon take place between the Canton troops and those under the command of General Lung Chai Kwong.

It was, in fact, reported in Canton yesterday that General Lung's troops had reached the outskirts of the city, but this appears to have been nothing beyond a rumour.

It is now reported that Lung Kan Kwong, a brother of Lung Chai Kwong's, and who was formerly a General in Yunnan, has been ordered to co-operate with his brother in suppressing the Canton rebellion and in securing the arrest of Chan Kwing-ming.

It is said that these two can command at least 30,000 men.

The most important news is

that it has now been definitely

decided by the Central Govern-

ment to despatch a force of Nor-

thern troops from Nanking at the

earliest possible moment to co-

operate with General Lung.

This force, it is believed, will

march down to Kwangtung Pro-

vinces under the command of the

Nanking General.

There are numerous indications

up and down the Canton River

and the West River that trouble

may soon be expected.

The searchlights are now being work-

ed every night at the Bogue forts,

and boatloads of soldiers may be

seen moving up and down the

river, while drilling is going on

everywhere.

Arrived Townsville, daylight,

July 12; left 4 p.m.

Arrived Thursday Island, 8

p.m. July 16, left 4 p.m. July

17.

Arrived Manila, daylight, July

25; left 6 a.m. July 26.

Arrived Hongkong 8 p.m. July

28.

The Nikko Maru leaves at 5

p.m. to-morrow and is due to

arrive in Nagasaki at daylight on

August 2. Captain Macmillan will

take train at Nagasaki at 9 a.m.

on August 2 and will arrive at

Tokyo at 6 p.m. on August 3.

If, therefore, the remainder of

his journey is without mishap he

will have taken only 22 days to

travel from Sydney to Tokyo—

something like quick travelling.

THE SITUATION IN CANTON.

MASTER AND SERVANT.

Hongkong Electric Company Summoned by former Employee.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. Melbourne, a Chinese fitter, who at one time was employed by the Hongkong Electric Company, summoned the company for withholding from him half a month's wages which were due to him owing to being dismissed during the month.

Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, defended the company.

Lo Sung said he was a fitter, and unemployed. He lived at 230 Queen's Road East. He had been in the employ of the Hongkong Electric Company Ltd., for six months. He left on the 15th July. He had been arrested and brought before the Court. The foreman charged him with assault, and he was fined \$20. The No. 1 foreman dismissed him and wages for the half month were owing to him; about \$16. He had applied for payment and the steward drove him out. A shroff or an accountant said the company owed him nothing. Next day he saw the manager. He asked for his money and it was refused him. He then took out the summons.

By Mr. Lewis:—He was arrested on the night of the 15th and brought before the Court on the 16th; he was bailed out and eventually fined \$20 for absenting himself from duty and disobeying lawful orders. Whilst out on bail on the 16th he did not return to work.

Mr. Lewis said that the company was being sued really for \$15.50 and the sum was very trivial in amount and very trivial as compared with the costs in appearing there to defend the case as well as the waste of time which devolved on the management, but the question involved a serious principle. The complainant was an employee in the engine room and he absent himself from duty.

His Worship:—Because he was arrested.

Mr. Lewis:—After he was arrested he was brought before the Court at the previous case that the engine room was sent after him and he was arrested. Your Worship found him guilty of absenting himself from duty and disobeying lawful orders. You will remember that Mr. Colson told the Court at the previous case that the engines broke down and the state of affairs in the engine room was so critical that this man working on one of the engines knew what a serious loss might be occasioned both to the company and to the public by absenting himself from duty. The man was, as a matter of fact, absented before your

SPECIAL CABLES.

PANIC IN SHANGHAI.

SHOWER OF SHOT AND SHELL.

Band Concert Prevented; Foreign Lad Injured.

(Our Own Correspondent).

Shanghai, Received July 29.

At 8.45 last night heavy firing opened at the arsenal, and immediately shells and rifle bullets, showered into the Settlements. At the Public Gardens on the Bund people were congregating for the band concert when a shell fell in their midst. It burst and seriously wounded a foreign boy. A panic ensued, and the concert was not held.

Shells also burst in the river near the Club, while two passed over the Palace Hotel, where crowds were assembled on the roof garden to witness the engagement.

One shell exploded in Hongkong Road, shattering windows and wounding a Chinese, while another burst in Bubbling Well Road with like effect. There was no panic, but it was an anxious night, inasmuch as bullets and shells were striking everywhere. Cannonading continued all night long.

A Government Move.

The rebels are being assisted by a force of Cantonese soldiers at Pootung, from which firing is taking place across the river. This engagement has been forced upon the rebels by the Government's declaration to attack Woosung forts unless they capitulate to-night. The reason of this Government move is to enable the cruisers convoying the Northern transports to Shanghai to enter the river by engaging the Government forces at the arsenal with the rebels who would otherwise prevent the cruisers going down river.

Strange Japanese Action.

The exact nature of this latest Alvinian inexplicable. He has withdrawn men after refusing to hand in guns captured by the Volunteers on Sunday. Nevertheless, a line of sailors and Volks Uers encircles the Settlements, and it is reported that they have captured sixty guns.

Volunteers' Trying Order.

Some of the Volunteers have been on duty for 52 hours at a stretch this being a most trying experience in the terrific heat.

The Government has 10,000 men at Hangchow-fu, where the Japanese have been blowing up bridges behind the retreating rebels.

The Government troops from Changchow are proceeding to Kiangyin where they propose to attack the forts.

The Northerners have captured Hukon forts.

Fire is breaking out in Shanghai City, which was emptied of inhabitants at the beginning of the firing.

Foreign naval detachments have established wireless stations in the Settlements.

Indecisive Fighting.

Later.

Fighting continued till morning and proved indecisive. The rebels hit a gunboat and arsenal with parity effects.

Whose Shells?

Admiral Li denies that the northern shells struck the settlements. A suspicion prevails here that they were rebels shells and that the object was to stir up intervention.

(Reuter's Service to the "Telegraph.")

London, Received July 29.

Reuter's correspondent at Shanghai states that after two quiet nights, firing was resumed on the evening of the 28th, and shells are flying over the foreign Settlement. One burst in the Gardens, and a boy listening to the band was injured. It is expected that the cruisers will bombard the Woosung forts to-day (Monday).

Canton's Women and Children.

Reuter's Hongkong correspondent wires that the Comrds have instructed the British river steamers at Canton to be in readiness to embark the women and children in case of emergency.

A SEIOUS CASE.

LOCAL SPORT.

Officers' Mess-Boy Charged with Exporting Opium.

An officers' mess-boy employed on the "Empress of China" was charged before Mr. Hazelton, at the Police Court, this morning, with exporting 200 tins of opium valued about \$3,000, on the aforementioned ship.

Mr. Master, of Messrs. Johnson, Stockton and Master, appeared on behalf of the shipping company, and Mr. R. C. Faithfull defended. Mr. Faithfull asked for a remand.

Mr. Master said the ship was leaving at noon to-day and would not be back for two months and a half; perhaps his Wor ship would take the evidence of the chief officer who was in Court before remanding the case.

The chief officer said he could not swear that the opium was not entered on any of the shipping notices brought forward, but he could not swear that was not on the manifest until the manifest was closed, and that would be a few minutes before the ship left.

Mr. Master said the manifest would be produced when the case was heard.

His Worship fixed 13th August for the hearing.

Mr. Faithfull:—I ask for bail. Inspector Kerr:—I ask for \$4,000 bail.

Mr. Faithfull:—That is prohibitive.

"Well I cannot possibly act up less than this because *prima facie* the case is a serious one," said his Worship. "Of course" he added, "it is not proved, but it appears a very serious case."

Bail in \$4,000 was fixed.

WATER POLO MATCH.

In the competition for the Gascoigne Cup for Water Polo, the "A and G" Coys. D.C.L.I. met the 88th Coy R.G.A. in the Ordnance Chamber last evening, the match resulting in a win for the former by 4 goal to 3.

The teams lined up as follows:—A and G" Coys.—Challenger: Farmer and Money, Baldwin, Smith, Cussell and Sibley.

88th Coy R.G.A.—E. Webb; Baker and W. Burt; Court, Morden, J. Burt and Buckland.

Challenger had a busy time from the opening, but following a foul, Cussell of the Corwallas broke through and failed to score.

Shortly after he scored the only goal of the first half, leaving Webb all the way.

There were six goals scored in the second half. Buckland opened and J. Burt retaliated with a successful individual effort. Cussell then found the net twice in quick succession, but Buckland drew level again for the gunners. Just before time was sounded Baldwin beat Webb and the game ended:—A and G" Coys. D. C. L. I. 4 goals; 88th Coy R.G.A. 3 goals.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the from the Manila Observatory at 9.35 a.m. to-day:—Cyclone or Typhoon near or over Aparsi moving W. or W.N.W. Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crawford.

LAST RESPECTS.

Funerals of Mr. A. F. Walker and Mr. H. C. Sayer.

The funerals of Mr. A. F. Walker and Mr. H. C. Sayer took place at Happy Valley last evening, the former being interred shortly after half-past five, and the latter over an hour later.

Those attending the funeral of Mr. A. F. Walker included Captain Churchill of the P. W. D. who represented the Hon. Mr. Chatham, the latter being unable to be present through indisposition; Lieuts. Rees and Kennett, Captains Armstrong, Mr. Jackman, P. W. D., Mr. Claude Severn, Dr. Clarke, Messrs. David Wood, R. H. Crofton, T. R. Perkins, E. A. Hastings, A. H. Hollingsworth, Mr. H. Kemp, Dr. Moore, Captain Stewart, (of the Scouts) Messrs. E. P. Lang, A. O. Lang, and A. G. N. Fletcher. There were also present the majority of the employees of the P. W. D. and numerous volunteers. Wreaths were sent by the overseers of the maintenance staff P. W. D., Mr. P. Douglas Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Weight, Mr. J. L. Perkins, Dr. and Mrs. B. A. Moore, the members of Perseverance Lodge, members of the Phoenix Club, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Goldsmith, Mr. and Mrs. Colbourne Little, Mr. W. B. Elwes, the staff of the P. W. D., Mr. A. O. Lang, the Government of Hongkong, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Carpenter, Mr. G. Hastings, overseers drainage branch P. W. D., Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Chu chui, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Hollingsworth, Mr. W. H. Ford, Mr. E. P. H. Lang, Mr. R. H. Crofton and a wreath was placed on the coffin for Mr. Walker.

(1) Dissolution of partnership entered into by the agreement dated April 13, 1894.

(2) Appointment of receiver of partnership properties.

(3) Taking of partnership accounts.

(4) An injunction to restrain the defendant from converting the "Lung Hing" theatre into dwelling houses, or in any way interfering with the structure thereof, and to restrain him from interfering with the partnership assets.

Mr. M. W. Slade K.C., with whom was Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Messrs. Otto Kong Sieg, and Leo D'Almada e Castro, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. Sharp K.C., with whom was Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, for the defence.

Mr. Slade, outlining the case for the plaintiff, said the partnership was originally between five brothers, of whom the plaintiff and the defendant were two. In the year 1873 the second of the five brothers came to Hongkong and started a theatrical business in which he met with remarkable success. A year or two later he invited his brothers to join him, and they did. They joined him and assisted in the management in various capacities. He paid them monthly salary for some years and in 1885, the business having grown very considerably, he made them his partners. He kept a half a share for himself but divided the whole into eight shares and gave each of his brothers one share each. The business was carried on both in Hongkong and Canton and it was known as the Wah Kei in Hongkong, and as the Po Cheung in Canton, in which latter place was the head office of the concern. It was here that the accounts of the branch business at Hongkong were sent, the general accounts being kept at Canton. Up to the year 1893 the accounts were rigidly kept and a balance sheet produced every year, but in that year the second brother, the promoter of the concern, died. Before his death, but while he was still on his death bed, he called his brothers and sisters together and gave them a final exhortation. He directed that the defendant should take charge of the business in Canton and that the fifth brother should take charge of the affairs in Hongkong, while the plaintiff was to have control of the property in the country and look after the five families of his brothers. In giving his last directions in this way he stated something to the effect that there was plenty for them all to do and he estimated the amount of the assets of the business at about \$300,000. The second brother died in 1894, the defendant.

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BROTHERS AT LAW.

Interesting Story of a Family Concern.

This morning an interesting case, in which two brothers are at law, was commenced in the Original Court before the Chief Justice, Sir W. Rees Davies K.C. The plaintiff is Ho Chiu Lam, alias Ho Yiu Tong, and the defendant is Ho San Kam, alias Ho Ngok Lau. The plaintiff claimed as partner in the Po Cheung of Canton and the Wah Kei of Hongkong against the defendant for:

(1) Dissolution of partnership entered into by the agreement dated April 13, 1894.

(2) Appointment of receiver of partnership properties.

(3) Taking of partnership accounts.

(4) An injunction to restrain the defendant from converting the "Lung Hing" theatre into dwelling houses, or in any way interfering with the structure thereof, and to restrain him from interfering with the partnership assets.

Mr. M. W. Slade K.C., with whom was Mr. F. C. Jenkins, instructed by Messrs. Otto Kong Sieg, and Leo D'Almada e Castro, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. H. Sharp K.C., with whom was Mr. C. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. Reader Harris, of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist, for the defence.

Mr. Slade, outlining the case for the plaintiff, said the partnership was originally between five brothers, of whom the plaintiff and the defendant were two. In the year 1873 the second of the five brothers came to Hongkong and started a theatrical business in which he met with remarkable success. A year or two later he invited his brothers to join him, and they did. They joined him and assisted in the management in various capacities. He paid them monthly salary for some years and in 1885, the business having grown very considerably, he made them his partners. He kept a half a share for himself but divided the whole into eight shares and gave each of his brothers one share each. The business was carried on both in Hongkong and Canton and it was known as the Wah Kei in Hongkong, and as the Po Cheung in Canton, in which latter place was the head office of the concern. It was here that the accounts of the branch business at Hongkong were sent, the general accounts being kept at Canton. Up to the year 1893 the accounts were rigidly kept and a balance sheet produced every year, but in that year the second brother, the promoter of the concern, died. Before his death, but while he was still on his death bed, he called his brothers and sisters together and gave them a final exhortation. He directed that the defendant should take charge of the business in Canton and that the fifth brother should take charge of the affairs in Hongkong, while the plaintiff was to have control of the property in the country and look after the five families of his brothers. In giving his last directions in this way he stated something to the effect that there was plenty for them all to do and he estimated the amount of the assets of the business at about \$300,000. The second brother died in 1894, the defendant.

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Hongkong, 28th July, 1913. (453)

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 S.S. SNEGAMBRIA ... 26th Aug. S.S. ARABIA ... 9th Sept.

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 S.S. ARAGONIA ... 1st Aug.
 For Marseilles, Havre & Hamburg: S.S. PREUSSEN ... 12th August.
 For Havre, D'rik, Emden & Hamburg: S.S. BERMUDA ... 18th Aug.
 For Marseilles & Hamburg: S.S. SCANDIA ... 22nd Sept.
 For Havre, Emden & Hamburg: S.S. SAXONIA ... 22nd Aug.
 For Havre, Emden & Hamburg: S.S. SILESIA ... 26th Aug.
 For Havre, Emden & Hamburg: S.S. UCKERMARK ... 27th Aug.

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 Hamburg-Amerika Linie,
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HONGKONG TO CANTON. CANTON TO HONGKONG.

TUESDAY, 29th JULY.

10.00 p.m. "FATSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "KINSHAN."
 WEDNESDAY, 30th JULY.

8.00 a.m. "HONAM." 8.00 a.m. "HEUNGSHAN."

10.00 p.m. "KINSHAN." 5.00 p.m. "FATSHAN."

These steamers, carrying His Majesty's Posts, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to the Superior Saloon and Cabin. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

A Telephone service has been recently installed on the Canton Company's Steamers—Day Steamers Call No. 776. Night Steamers Call No. 775.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI TAI" Tons 1651 S.S. "SUI AN" Tons 1651.

HONGKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

Sundays at 9 a.m. & 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. Sundays, at 7.30 a.m. & 5 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO

SUNDAY, 3rd August.

The Company's Steamship,

"SUI AN."

will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7.30 a.m. and from Hongkong at 12.30 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

This steamer connects with the Excursion steamer returning from Macao at 5 p.m.

FARES AS USUAL.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the Company.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. HOI-SANG, 457 Tons. Departures from Macao to Canton on Mon., Wednes., & Fri., at 9 p.m.

Departures from Canton to Macao on Tues., Thurs., & Satur., at 4.30 p.m.

Joint Service of Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., The China Navigation Co., Ltd., and The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM" 588 Tons, and "NANNING" 549 Tons.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct steamers "LINTAN" and "SANU." These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

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PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG
SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

Destination.	Steamers	Sailing Date.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP.	ATSUTA MARU	WED'DAY, 30th
via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, and Port Said ...	Capt. J. Nagao	T. 16,000 July at daylight.
HITACHI MARU		WED'DAY, 13th
Capt. Yamawaki		Aug. at daylight.
VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE	SANUKI MARU	TUESDAY, 29th
via Keelung, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimizu and Yokohama	Capt. Suzuki	T. 12,500 July, at 4 p.m.
NIKKO MARU		TUESDAY, 12th
Capt. Irizawa		Aug. at 4 p.m.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via BOURNE, via Singapore and Rangoon	INABA MARU	WED'DAY, 30th
Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Capt. S. Tominaga	T. 12,500 July at noon.
KITANO MARU		WEDNESDAY, 27th
Capt. Cope		Aug. at noon.
N'SAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU	TUESDAY 29th
YOKOHAMA	Capt. M. Yugi	T. 9,600 July 5 p.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHINYO MARU	SUNDAY, 3rd August.
HAMA	Capt. Okuhama	T. 12,500
SHANGHAI, KOBE	COLOMO MARU	MONDAY, 4th August.
& YOKOHAMA	Capt. Kawashima T. 6,000	4th August.
Cargo only.		

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For further information apply to—

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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For Steamers. To Sail.

SWATOW, AMOY AND SHANGHAI	"SINGAN"	29th July, at 3 p.m.
HOIHOW	"SUNGKIAN"	30th July, at daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOI	"TAMING"	30th July, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"	31st July, at 4 p.m.
TSINGTAU, WEIHAI WEI, CHEFOO, NEW.	"ICHANG"	1st Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	"YINGCHOW"	2nd Aug. at midnight.

This steamer has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares, Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmania Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

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For Steamship
KOBE and Moji SUISANG Thurs., 31st July, at noon.
SHANGHAI HANGSANG Fri., 1st Aug. at noon.
CHINWANTAO HOPSANG Fri., 1st Aug. at noon.
MANILA LOONSANG Sat., 2nd Aug. at 2 p.m.
SHAI, Kobe & Moji KUTSANG Wed., 6th Aug. at noon.
SPORE, Penang & C'cutta, NAMSANG Friday, 8th Aug. at 2 p.m.
MANILA YUENSANG Sat., 9th Aug. at 2 p.m.

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The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Laisang" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

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& ANTWERP FALLS OF ORCHY 21st August.

New Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

VTORIA VVER, S'TLE, DEN OF RUTHVEN, on 29th July.
TACOMA & P'LAND, DEN OF CROMBIE about 24th Aug.

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Hongkong, 29th July, 1913.

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do do	Falls of Orchy	J. M. & Co.	20 August
London & Antwerp via Singapore, &c.	Assaye	P. & O. Co.	2 August
Havre, Dunkirk, Rotterdam & Hamburg	Sintia	P. & O. Co.	6 August about
Marseilles & Hamburg	Bermuda	H. A. L.	18 August
Marseilles & Co.	Silesia	H. A. L.	26 August
Marseilles, London & Antwerp via S'pore, &c.	Ernest Simons	M. M. Co.	29 July
Havre, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	Atsuta Maru	N. Y. K.	30 July
Trieste, Fiume, Venice via Singapore, &c.	Saxonia	H. A. L.	18 August
Trieste via Singapore, &c.	Preussen	H. A. L.	12 August
Odesa and Black Sea Ports	E. F. Ferdinand	S. W. & Co.	31 July, about
do	Altai	B. & C.	29 July about

New York, San Francisco and Canada.

Naples, Genoa, Algiers, Gibraltar, S'ton, New York	Yorok	M & Co.	6 August
Mexican, Peruvian and Chili Ports via Japan	Aragonia	H. A. L.	1 August
San, Francisco via Keelung & Japan &c.	Kyo Maru	T. K. K.	5 August
do do	Chyo Maru	T. K. K.	7 August
San, Francisco via Manila and Japan, &c.	Manchurian	P. M. Co.	5 August
Victoria, B.C., & Seattle via Keelung, &c.	China	P. M. Co.	29 July
Victoria, B.C., & Tacoma via Keelung, &c.	Sanuki Maru	N. Y. K.	29 July
do do do	Chicago Maru	O. S. K.	7 August
do do do	Canada Maru	O. S. K.	23 August
Vancouver, S'tle and/or T'com, & P'land (Or.)	Brisgavia	H. A. L.	29 July
Vancouver via Shanghai and Japan, &c.	E. of India	C. P. R. Co.	30 July
do do do	Monteagle	C. P. R. Co.	30 August
Vancouver, Portland, &c.	Den of Crombie	J. M. & Co.	12 August
do do	Den of Glamis	J. M. & Co.	21 August

Australia.

Australian Ports via Manila	Inaba Maru	N. Y. K.	30 July
do do	Changsha	B. & S.	25 August
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Kobe and Moji	Australien	M. M. Co.	27 July
Kobe	Suisang	J. M. & Co.	30 July
Yokohama and Kobe via Shanghai	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	19 Aug. about
Yokohama, Kobe and Moji	Vorwaerts	S. W. & Co.	31 July, about
Kobe & Yokohama	Fultala	J. M. & Co.	15 August
Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Kitano Maru	N. Y. K.	30 July
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nikko Maru	N. Y. K.	30 July
Manila	Saigon Maru	O. S. K.	22 August
Manila, Mangarin, Iloilo and Cebu	Loongsaeng	J. M. & Co.	2 August
do	Zafio	S. T. & Co.	5 August
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Eubi	S. T. & Co.	15 August
Bombay via S'pore Port S'ham, Pen'go & C'bo	Taming	B. & S.	29 July
Bombay via Singapore, & Colombo	Indo Maru	O. S. K.	30 July
Penang Maru	N. Y. K.	4 August	
Singapore, Penang, & Calcutta	Kaijo Maru	O. S. K.	30 July
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Shanghai and Japan	Jelunga	D. S. & Co.	29 July
Shanghai, Kobe & Moji	Belgravia	H. A. L.	30 July
Swatow, Amoy & Foochow	Kutsang	J. M. & Co.	6 August
do	Haitan	D. L. & Co.	29 July
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Haijching	D. L. & Co.	5 Aug.
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama	G. Apoor	D. S. & Co.	16 August
do	Nyanza	P. & O.	7 Aug., about
Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Yeddo	A. N. & Co.	7 Sept.
Shanghai, Teingtau, Kobe and Yokohama	Buelow	M. & Co.	6 Aug., about
Shanghai	Tjilatjap	J. O. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjibodas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Tjikini	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
do	Bohemia	S. W. & Co.	1 August
do	Lachow	B. & S.	31 July
do	Delta	P. & O. Co.	31 July about
do	Yingchow	B. & S.	2 August
Anping and Takao via Swatow and Amoy	Tjipanas	J. C. J. L.	Quick despatch
Kudat and Sandakan	Sosha Maru	O. S. K.	6 Aug.
do	Borneo	M. & Co.	End of July

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 Baldwin, J. A. Knight Mr. and
 Barberin, E. T. Mrs. W. B.
 Barthgate, A. Kruseman, A.
 Bate, E. R. Leeman, F.
 Beach, O. Lloyd, G. T.
 Bellis, Mrs. E. Lobb, Dr. E. L.
 Black, A. MacIntyre, Mr.
 Brown, R. and Mrs. Neil
 Buisson, Mrs. M. Martin, G.
 Calder, M. & Mrs. Mason, C. Fare
 Cambridge, A. J. brother
 Charples, F. T. Matheson, Mrs.
 Claxton, A. A. M.
 Connell, J. J. Matheson, Mrs.
 Crook, Mrs. G. R. R. T.
 E. McLean, T. P.
 Cropper, Mr. & Mr. Kean, Dr. G.
 Mrs. F. W.
 Davis, C. H. McKenney, Dr.
 Derteano, Mr. & C. W. & Mrs.
 Mrs. & 2 child Mehta, B. K.
 son, Merecki, J.
 Dewar, J. Merritt, Mr. &
 Mrs. J. P.
 Douglas, Mr. & Moulder, A. B.
 Mrs. R. H. Mulder, Mr. &
 Ehrenfeis, Mr. & Mrs. J. D. F.
 Mrs. H. E. Niall, Miss.
 Falk, W. Nicholson, Miss.
 Fell, W. H. L. C.
 Fisher, H. G. O'Leary, Miss.
 Fischer, W. E. G.
 Fraser, Miss E. Ormiston, J.
 W. Pilz, R. R.
 Fuller, D. Ray, E. H.
 Fulton, H. W. Ricketts, Mr. &
 Garrow, H. Mrs. W. R.
 Geare, Mr. and Rico, Mr. &
 Mrs. I. H. Mrs. C.
 Gillespie, Dr. J. Roberts, Hon.
 M.
 Goddall, Mrs. S. Roxburgh, R. R.
 Gordon, A. G. Russell, W. M.
 Goulbourn, V. Safer, J.
 Gourlay, I. Sibley, J. C.
 Grimshaw, R. J. Singer, E. T.
 Grisogono, P. O. Smith, Mr. and
 Von. Mrs. E. E.
 Hanafin, W. R. Sorby, V.
 Hanna, Dr. J. G. Square, Miss A.
 Harbord, W. T. Southmayd, J.
 Henderson, B. B.
 Hewett, on Mr. Tapu, J. R.
 E. A., C. M. G. Taylor, D. M.
 Holden, Capt. F. Tobin, R. J.
 W. Urquhart, Mr.
 Innes, Capt. R. & Mrs. Walker, Capt.
 N. E. B. A.
 Kabel, E. S. Weidler, W. E.
 Kadoorie, Ellis White, F. W.
 Kelder, P. H. White, G. P.
 Kendrick, W. A. Wood, G. G.
 Kent, Capt. W. E. Yeadell, S. P.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kiyo Maru, Jap. ss. 5,757, Hashimoto, 18th July—Moj 13th July, Gen.—T. K. Borneo, Ger. 1,344, Koehler, 15th July—Sandakan 10th July, Aunler, M. & Co. Bloomfontein, Br. ss. 2,958, Burcell, 17th July—Moj 19th July, Coal.—S. T. Kawachi Maru, Jap. ss. 3,501, A. Christiani, 18th July, —Moj, Matches, Onion Yarn, Fish, etc.—N. V. K. Tjimahi, Dut. ss. 6,998, F. E. C. Schermbuk, 11th July—Hakassar 13th July, Suggar—J. G. J. L. Chiyuen, Ohi. ss. 1,967, W. Ross, 19th July—Shanghai 15th July, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Tung Shing, Br. ss. 1,172, L. Hussey, 19th July—Bangkok and Swatow 8th July, Rice—J. M. & Co. Kamor, Nor. ss. 949, Falck Muns, 19th July—Bangkok 10th July, Rice—Order. Aplande, Nor. ss. 1,843, H. J. Zipsen, 20th July—Saigon 15th July, Rice—T. & Co. Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Ger. ss. 4,812, C. Munds, 22nd July—Yokohama 21st July, Gen.—M. & Co. Empress of India, Br. ss. 3,032 A. J. Harley, 24th July—Vancouver, Flour, Milk & Gen.—P. P. R. Co. Taiwan, Br. ss. 1,042, Jenkins, 24th July—Saigon, 20th July, Rice & Meal—W. Fatt Sing. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

Consignees

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.
 IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.
 NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
 THE Steamship
 "PRINZ SIGISMUND," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.
 Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.
 No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 28th of July, 1913, will be subject to rent.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 28th of July, at 9.30 A.M.
 All claims must reach us before the 4th of August, 1913, or they will not be recognized.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents, Hongkong, 21st July 1913. (880)

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"PRINZESS ALICE," having arrived, Consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godown, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before noon to-day requesting it to be landed here.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after the 29th of July, 1913, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 29th of July, at 9.30 A.M.

All claims must reach us before the 5th of August, 1913, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., Hongkong, 22nd July, 1913. (888)

Consignees

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

"S.S. MANCHURIA,"

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA

The above mentioned vessel

having arrived, consignees of

cargo are hereby notified to send

in their Bills of Lading for

counter-signature and take immediate

delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk

and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered Tues-

day the 29th inst. at 5 p.m. will be

landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining undelivered

MONDAY August 4th, 1913 at noon

will, in addition to landing charge, will be subject to storage charges.

No fire insurance whatever will be affected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged

cargo will be examined at the above

Company's godown TUESDAY

August 2nd, 1913 at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless

accompanied by short, delivery note or

list of exceptions taken at the time of

delivery to consignees and signed for

and on behalf of the Pacific Mail S. S.

Co.

All claims must be filed on or before

August 28th, 1913, otherwise they will

not be recognized.

O. H. RITTER, Acting Agent

Hongkong, 28th July, 1913. (461)

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

From EUROPE, COLOMBO and STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"DEN OF RUTHVEN,"

having arrived from the above Ports.

Consignees of cargo by her are hereby

informed that all goods are being landed

at their risk into the hazardous and/or

extra hazardous Godowns of the

Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown

Company, Limited, whence, and/or

from the wharves, delivery may be

obtained.

Goods not so landed by the 4th prox

at 8 p.m. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged

packages are to be left in the Godowns

where they will be examined on 4th prox.

at 9.30 a.m. Claims against the steam-

er must be presented within 10 days

of arrival otherwise they will not be

recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected

by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

JARDINE, MATHESON &

CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1913. (460)

Notices

NATURAL PHARM CORK-TIPPED
PAJL MAIL
FAMOUS CIGARETTES
 B. H. B. NEW YORK

These celebrated cigarettes are a blend of Oriental tobacco of the finest growth and selection, each cigarette will smoke to the end with the same delicious taste and aroma.

M. Y. SAN & CO.
 93-95-6 Queen's Road Central.
 Telephone No. 1037.

CONFECTIONERY, GROCERY & PASTRY
 Best British and American Candies, Biscuits, Canned Goods and Fruits, Tea, Coffee and Manila Cigars of all kinds, Cakes of all descriptions—always fresh in stock.

FIRST CLASS RESTAURANT
 Meals, table d'hôte and à la carte at all hours. Rooms for private parties. Fine dining. UNEXCELLED service.

FIRST CLASS SODA FOUNTAIN (From America)
 The best in the Far East. Made in the new way in the cleanest hygienic laboratory that customers are sure everything is safe and healthy. Fine New York ICE CREAM & COOL DRINKS of the season.

AGENTS FOR THE WELL-KNOWN CONNAUGHT AERATED WATER CO.
 EVERYTHING AT MODERATE PRICES.

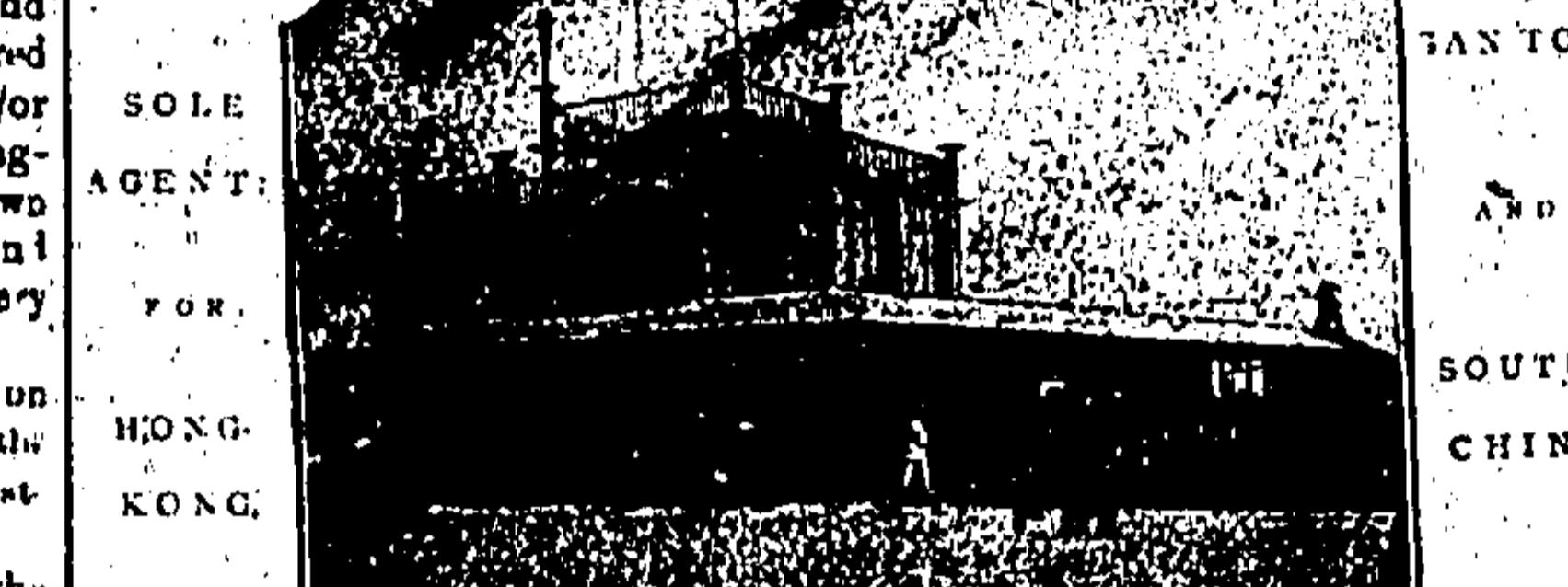
Special Telephones are provided for customers' use.

SOLIGNUM

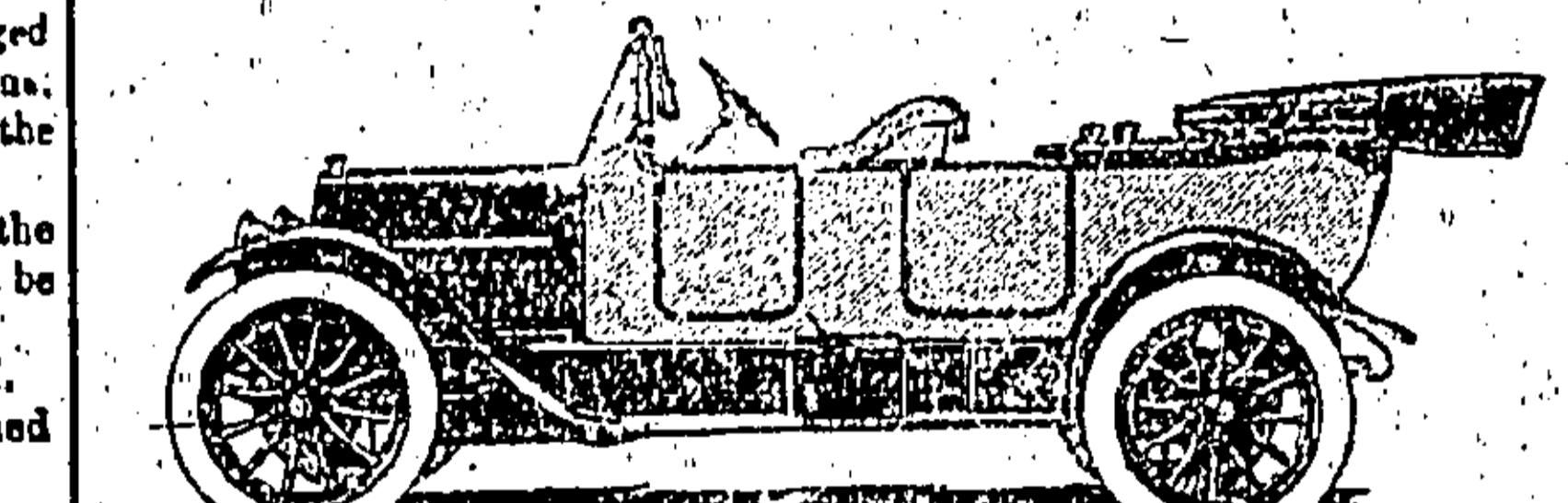
Is a disinfectant of oil from d. c. tree resin and vernonia. It is easily applied, has great curative powers, and in addition to its preserving properties it has a most aromatic smell on all woodwork, when applied.

SOLIGNUM IS DEATH TO THE WHITE ANT
 MADE IN SEVERAL SHADES OF BROWN, GREEN & RED.

The wood of the evergreen woodwork of the new Star Ferry Pier at Hongkong has been treated with "Solignum."



SIEMSEN & CO. (Machinery Dept.) Hongkong & Canton



LAW & SONS

Studebaker

No. 3 Duddell St.
 Sole Agents.

DON'T

USE

POISON!

Better not use carbolic acid or poisonous chlorides for disinfecting. They're dangerous.

the Powerful Disinfectant

is a better germ destroyer than

any of them and is safe. You

need not fear fatal accidents with it.

It is not so strong as carbolic acid

and eggs of flies and other insects

are quickly destroyed by a solution

of CN.

It also helps to prevent odors

and helps to purify the air. You

should use it everywhere about

the house.

No Fire Insurance will be effected

by us in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned

by

JARDINE, MATHESON &

CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 28th July, 1913. (460)

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

Message From The King to Congress in London.

The fifth International Congress of the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic was opened in London last month. At the opening sitting a discussion took place on the extension of the laws for the protection of children to children employed at theatres, circuses, and concerts.

During the discussions the Rev. J. Scott Liddett said that the subject of imparting knowledge to forsake boys and girls who went out into life and were exposed to all the temptations which civilized life produced, was occupying at the present time the most serious attention of the education authority of London and of some of the greatest educational authorities in the country.

Mr. McKenna on the New Act.

The delegates were entertained at luncheon at the Savoy Hotel by Lord Beauchamp on behalf of the Government.

The chair was occupied by Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, who said he was not without hope that all the countries in Europe would see the necessity of adopting the convention on the White Slave traffic.

The convention had already secured two important results. It had established in each country that had adopted the convention a bureau which was charged with the duty of collecting information and of communicating it to all the countries concerned. The second result was that the signatory Powers had agreed to frame their domestic legislation with a view to providing a more speedy method of suppressing the evil.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett, said she could not shut her eyes to the fact that the awakening of the world to a horror of the traffic was simultaneous with the awakening of women to the desire to share the responsibilities of nation-hood.

Mr. Arthur Lee, M.P., pointed out that digging was proving an effective deterrent. He urged the necessity of international action. White slaves should be taught that the civilized world regarded them as vermin to be stamped out.

In the afternoon the delegates visited Windsor Castle.

SPIES IN GERMANY.

Leipzig, June 27.

The Reichsgericht sentenced the 17-year-old lad Kohler to three years' imprisonment for espionage. Kohler was employed to copy drawings from Krupps at Essen. He stole 11 drawings and offered them, according to the semi-official report of the case, to Great Britain, France, Russia, and Austria-Hungary. He acted in the belief that all were of a secret character, but in reality only two were so.

Berlin, June 20.

The Supreme Court of the Empire at Leipzig sentenced to-day to six years' penal servitude and ten years' loss of civil rights a former Wilhelmshaven policeman named Janicke, who was concerned in the communication to the British Government of portions of the signal book of the German Navy. His two accomplices, Eubler and Glans—the latter of whom was extradited from England—were sentenced a year ago, but Janicke has hitherto simulated lunacy.

CANNIBALISM.

The Central China Post prints a scarcely believable report of a horrible display of cannibalism among the northern troops stationed a few miles up the railway from Hankow. It is stated that the troops discovered two spies of the rebel army lurking near the camp. One escaped by throwing himself in the river, where he was shot dead. The other was taken alive. It was proposed at first to disembowel him alive, but better counsels prevailed, and he was beheaded. His body was afterwards cut up, and 84 was offered to every soldier who would eat of the spy's flesh. One hundred and eleven of the troops, we are told, earned the reward.

BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rates.

at

SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK (British North Borneo).

At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNKE

THE OPIUM QUESTION.

China recently proposed to Great Britain that the opium accumulated at Chinese ports should be reshipped to India or to non-Chinese ports in the Far East, China generously agreeing to pay the freight. Great Britain has now declined to accede. The whole question of the accumulations, therefore, still remains unsettled and is becoming acuter, as owing to the measures taken by China the sales are diminishing. General Chang has advised Yuan Shih-kai to transfer the opium negotiations to London, on the ground that the British people are "ashamed of their own Government for holding out so firmly merely for the sake of lucie," and that it would be much easier to settle the matter in England, says a "Times" telegram from Peking. All concerned in the question in China would, indeed, be thankful if the General's idea were adopted. In Peking, where the whole circumstances of the trade are understood, the question is necessarily dealt with on business lines. The high altruistic plane upon which it is set in the House of Commons can be adequately maintained only by those who are in a position to authorize the expenditure involved in relieving China of the necessity of absorbing the accumulations.

The Lower House read three times a Bill authorizing the Government to approach the British Minister with a request that the Opium Treaty be abrogated, the importation of opium stopped, and the accumulations of Indian opium shipped back.

General Chang, addressing an anti-opium meeting at Leeds referred to the above telegram from the "Times" Peking correspondent, and denied that he had not used the word "ashamed" in regard to the attitude of the British people on the opium question. On the contrary, he had always expressed his gratitude to the British Government for what had been done, and still hoped the Government would free the Chinese from the obligation to receive the stocks of opium which were in hand.

KOREA IN CALIFORNIA.

Washington, June 27.

Much annoyance is felt here over the behaviour of the citizens of Menet, a small mountain town in California, who yesterday ejected summarily a party of Korean apricot pickers. When the ranchers who had hired the coolies protested on the ground that Koreans were not Japanese they were told that that made no difference, as they were Asiatics and hence as objectionable as Japanese.

While the State Department is rather upset at the possibility of having yet another Californian unpleasantness to explain away to Tokyo, it is the broader aspect of the case that cause apprehension. The average American, for racial as for economic reasons, has made up his mind that a permanent Japanese population is inadmissible, and would sympathize with California were the Federal Government to decide otherwise. There is, for one thing, the lesson of the negro question. Few people now suffer from that access of shortsighted sentimentalism that caused the enfranchisement of the coloured brother. So far is the 20th century American from wishing to experiment with another race problem that, as has often been pointed out, a movement is growing for the curtailment of non-Teutonic immigration.

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POST OFFICE.

The Linan, with the London Manillas (via Siberia) of Friday, the 11th inst., is due to arrive here to-morrow.

The Delta with the English Mail left Singapore on Saturday the 26th inst., at 10 a.m. and may be expected here to-morrow at about 5 p.m. This Packet brings the Parcel Mails closed in London for despatch by the all sea route on the 25th ult., and for despatch overland on the 2nd inst.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Linan, 30th inst.

English, Delta, 30th inst.

MAILS CLOSE.

Straits and Ceylon—Per Atsuta Maru, 29th July, 5 p.m.

Straits, Burmah and India via Calcutta—Per Tosa Maru 29th July, 5 p.m.

Hokkaido—Per Sunkiang, 29th July, 5 p.m.

Sothow, Haiphong, Pakhoi and Saigon—Per Carl Diederichsen, 29th July, 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands—Per Dan of Ruthven, 29th July, 5 p.m.

Shanghai, North China and Japan via Moji—Per Empire, 29th July, 5 p.m.

Philippine Islands, Australia, Tasmania & New Zealand via Thurs Islands—Per Inaba Maru, 30th July, 10 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow—Per Kaito Maru, 30th July, 1 p.m.

Macao—Per Sui Tai, 30th July, 1.15 p.m.

Philippine Island—Per Taming, 30th July, 3 p.m.

Japanvia Kobe—Per Kitano Maru, 30th July, 4 p.m.

Siberian Mail.

American and Canadian Mails.

Siberian and Canadian Mails.

American, Australian Mail.

American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.

American, Canadian and Siberian Mails.